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PART-I A

Notifications by Local Government Department

HARYANA GOVERNMENT

URBAN LOCAL BODIES DEPARTMENT

Notification

The 29th July, 2020

No. 3/5/2020-R-II:- The Governor of Haryana is pleased to allow “Scientific Handling and Reuse of Liquid Waste, Solid Waste and Ground Water Extraction by Restaurants/Dhabas/Motels/Hotels/Marriage Gardens/Banquet Halls Policy-2020”. The Policy is attached as Annexure ‘A’.

S. N. ROY,
Additional Chief Secretary to Government Haryana,
Urban Local Bodies, Department.

Government of Haryana



Policy Document for the Scientific Handling and Reuse of Liquid Waste, Solid Waste and Ground Water Extraction by Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls

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Haryana State Policy for the Scientific Handling and Reuse of Liquid Waste, Solid Waste and Ground Water extraction by Bulk Waste Generators

1. Introduction

The food and beverage industry in India are growing at a faster rate with varied culinary habits and changing life style. In India there are vast variety of hotels and restaurants, Majority of hotels and restaurants are small traditional hotels which are found along the highways, these outlets provide inexpensive accommodation for travellers and source all of their food locally, according to the estimated 300,000 hotels in India, only 2,050 are considered the modern or “organized” hotel sector. (Mishra, 2011) Nevertheless, as foreign and domestic travel has increased manifold in recent years.

As this sector is experiencing very high demand and highly unorganised it is very difficult to assess the number of Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls.

2. Preamble

- (1) This Policy may be called ‘The **Haryana State Policy for the Scientific Handling and Reuse of Liquid Waste, Solid Waste and Ground Water Extraction by Bulk Waste Generator**, 2019, promulgated for sustainable management of Solid & Liquid waste and Management of Ground water extraction in the State of Haryana.
- (2) It extends to the whole of Haryana.
- (3) This shall come into force from the date it is published or notified.

3. Definitions

- (1) In this Policy, unless the context otherwise requires:-
 - a. “**Act**” mean the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);
 - b. “**Registering Authority**” mean Urban Local Body (within the ULB Area) and District Administrative (Outside the limit of ULB)
 - c. “**Registering Authority**” will also be considered as “Regulating Authority” which shall mean Urban Local Body (within the ULB Area) and District Administrative (Outside the limit of ULB)
 - d. “**Regulating Authority**” the authority which shall regulate & enforce the rules/ regulation/ guidelines/ policy
 - e. “**Bulk Waste Generator for the Liquid Waste**” shall mean any establishment generating waste water, or as specified by the Directorate of Urban Local Body/ or any Urban Local Body and also include:-
 - i. Restaurants
 - ii. Dhabas
 - iii. Motels
 - iv. Hotels
 - v. Marriage Garden/ Farm
 - vi. Banquet Halls
 - f. “**Bulk Waste Generator for Solid Waste**” mean any establishment generating solid waste equivalent to or exceeding 100 kgs in one day or as specified by the Directorate of Urban Local Body/ or any Urban Local Body and also include:
 - i. Restaurants
 - ii. Dhabas
 - iii. Motels
 - iv. Hotels
 - v. Marriage Gardens
 - vi. Banquet Halls

- g. **“Processing Facilities”** mean facilities established to handle the solid and liquid waste in a safe manner;
 - h. **“Recycling Facilities”** mean facilities established to recycle the solid and liquid waste into useable materials as approved under respective national standards;
 - i. **“Service Provider”** mean entities that provide services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage *inter alia* that generate construction and demolition waste during the course of provision of service, that includes excavation, demolition and civil work;
 - j. **“Waste Water”** mean any water that has been used in Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls/Bulk Waste Generator.
 - k. **“Treatment”** for Liquid Waste mean the waste water having BOD/COD ratio¹ equal or more than 0.5
 - l. **“Treatment”** for Solid Waste mean as per SWM Rules, 2016.
- (2) Acronyms Used in this Policy, unless the context otherwise requires, shall mean the following
- a. **“BOD”** is Biochemical Oxygen Demand,
 - b. **“COD”** is Chemical Oxygen Demand,
 - c. **“Treated Waste Water”** mean any waste water treated scientifically by using ETP’s/STP’s.
 - d. **“FOG”** is Fat, Oil and Grease,
 - e. **“ETP”** is Effluent Treatment Plant,
 - f. **“STP”** is Sewage Treatment Plant,
 - g. **“CGWB”** is Central Ground Water Board,
 - h. **“CPCB”** is Central Pollution Control Board,
 - i. **“SPCB”** is State Pollution Control Board (Haryana Pollution Control Board).

4. Environmental Issues

The disposal of waste is major issue in Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls etc. These commercial establishment generate varied kind of waste mostly kitchen waste, sewerage and dry waste. Some 18,000 tonnes of carbon emissions are generated by food-related road traffic each year, much of it linked to restaurants; 75 per cent of the 600,000 tonnes of glass bottles junked every year by restaurants, cafés, bars, hotels and clubs never gets even close to a recycling plant; and a third of the food ordered by the trade is thrown away. So, right now, that distracting dinner for two is very much part of the problem. (McIvor, 2010).

Most of the Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls are located on highways and thus are far from settlement of urban areas. Due to this very reason, these areas lack sewer network and at times lack solid waste management facility.

Analysing the waste from a food and beverage outlet will give a better understanding of the waste profile in order to devise ways of reducing and utilizing the waste. Environmental impacts of food waste in landfills are far greater than of packaging in landfills. Infact, food waste is 5 times more impactful in a landfill than packaging waste.

Food waste in landfills creates methane gas, which is a greenhouse gas 20 times more potent than CO₂. All the resources that go into growing, producing, and shipping food is wasted if it is not consumed and thrown away. Wastewater is generated from washing of raw food materials, washing of utensils, washing of floors, etc. which is also a major environmental concern.

5. Waste Water Management

Waste water comes out of Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls can be divided into two grey water and sewer water. Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls wastewater

¹ Typical values for the ratio of BOD/COD for untreated municipal wastewater are in the range from 0.3 to 0.8. If the BOD/COD ratio for untreated wastewater is 0.5 or greater, the waste is considered to be easily treatable by biological means. If the ratio is below about 0.3, either the waste may have some toxic components or acclimated micro-organisms may be required in its stabilization.

is the raw sewage which contain high density organic, suspended solids, oil and grease. It has high BOD, COD, suspended solids, oil and grease which pose serious harm to the environment and human health. This type of wastewater not only increases the load of wastewater treatment plants, but also affects the discharge capacity of urban drainage pipe, add to the pipe clearing cost, deteriorate the water quality, and threaten the environment and human health. Oils, fats and grease coat the inside of wastewater pipe. Solid food particles in wastewater stick to the oil and grease on the inside of the pipe which clogs the pipes in the facility.

The primary source of wastewater in a restaurant is washing of utensils, washing of hands by customers and occasionally washing of floors.

Washing and cleaning of a variety of items including cooking pots, serving pots, different varieties of utensils etc are done in Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls. Therefore, the Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls wastewater composition is greatly dependent on the variety of items washed. The wastewater generated is of interest from the standpoint of environmental impact in terms of both wastewater volume and contaminant loading. The major contaminants in the wastewater are suspended solids, oil and grease, leftovers, Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Chemical Oxygen Demand.

6. Effects of untreated waste water

The common wastes out of waste water that can affect the system are;

A. Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG):

The Fats, Oils and Grease are the substance which can cause serious issues to the efficiency of the sewer system and also is major cause of blockage after plastics, these blockage causes serious issues such as causing sewage spills, manhole overflows or sewage backup (backflow).

B. Solids:

Untreated waste makes water turbid and reduces light penetration and hence reduces the photosynthetic process of micro plants in the water body. They can also constrict sewer flows and contribute to bad odour.

C. BOD/COD:

The BOD/COD ratio is the conventional index. As a first approximation it could be said that higher this ratio, better the biodegradability. Lower this ratio, lower the biodegradability. However, this general expected behaviour has to be checked by pilot scale experimentation for industrial effluents characterized by a small BOD/COD ratio. The principal deleterious effect of this effluent on streams and water courses is their deoxygenating which poses as a threat to the aquatic life and our limited water resources. Typical values for the ratio of BOD/COD for untreated municipal wastewater are in the range from 0.3 to 0.8. If the BOD/COD ratio for untreated wastewater is 0.5 or greater, the waste is considered to be easily treatable by biological means. If the ratio is below about 0.3, either the waste may have some toxic components or acclimated micro-organisms may be required in its stabilization.

Type of wastewater	BOD/COD	BOD/TOC
Untreated	0.3 – 0.8	1.2 – 2.0
After primary settling	0.4 – 0.6	0.8 – 1.2
Final effluent	0.1 – 0.3	0.2 – 0.5

7. Treatment of Waste Water

The treatment unit should comply with all the rules, regulation and standards prescribed by the CPCB/SPCB, the Local Authority should monitor the treatment by these Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls. These above-mentioned establishments will have to install the waste water treatment facility mandatorily irrespective of any quantity of generation of waste water.

- I. All these Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls should mandatorily be connected to either the sewer system leading to the ETP & STP or will have to install respective own modular ETP & STP and the treated waste water to be holded in storage tank and has to be transported and discharged in nearest ETP & STP. These activities will be done using a monitoring mechanism in place.
- II. As per the existing/prevaling policy and rules all the **Bulk Waste Generator for the Liquid Waste** have to install individual ETP/STP to treat the waste water,
- III. As per this policy all the **Bulk Waste Generator** (Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls) in-spite of any quantum of waste, has to install ETP/STP. This ETP/STP can

- be individual or shared facility (the treatment capacity of common ETP/STP should be combined capacity needed among the shared users/ Bulk Waste Generator).
- IV. These modular ETP & STP can be installed as a common facility by a group of establishments or by an individual establishment. The waste water from kitchen should be pre-treated for removal of oil & grease. This can be done using a trap system, the outgoing streams of the O&G trap, Guest Room, Common Toilet, Floor washing including all other sources should connect to the ETP & STP.
 - V. Within 60 days of Notification of this Policy all the Bulk Waste Generators defined in this Policy shall treat the liquid waste by installing the modular STP/ETP.
 - This ETP/STP can be a common facility, Two or more can share the same facility with mutual consent with their terms and conditions.
 - Capacity of the above-mentioned ETP/STP will be total capacity needed for the sharing members (users/ Bulk Waste Generators).
 - VI. The Out flow of the waste water should be monitored by the Local Authority in collaboration with CPCB/SPCB and treatment should be enforced to level that 100% (as per the “*Policy on Reuse of Treated Waste Water*”) of treated waste water is under the prescribed limit of use as non-potable water. This non-potable water should be used in road medians, parks garden etc.
 - VII. The Registering Authority will have to provide dining and board Registration. The Registration will be done in consideration with the rules and regulation as amended time to time.
 - VIII. For the Withdrawal of Ground Water, all the Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls have to provide the following details:
 - a. Availability of Tapped Water
 - b. Availability of any other resource

Ground Water Extraction will only be allowed if there is no availability of any other source of water (Tapped water). Penalties and Violation in this regard will be as per the Water Act, 1974, Groundwater regulation policy, guidelines being framed by Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Department, Restaurants, Eating Houses, Sweet Shops, Dhabas and Hotels [RESDH Sector]& Banquet Halls /Party Lawns are required to comply with the Effluent Standards, provide Effluent Treatment System and also comply with other requirements as mentioned in the Table given below:

S. No.	Parameters	Standards Applicable			
		Mega and Metropolitan Cities	Class 1 cities	Others	Deep marine outfall
1.					
2.	pH	5.5 – 9.0	5.5 – 9.0	5.5 – 9.0	5.5 – 9.0
3.	BioChemical oxygen Demand (BOD)	10	20	30	30
4.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	20	30	50	50
5.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	50	100	150	150
6.	Nitrogen total	10	15	-	-
7.	Phosphorus – total (for discharge into ponds and lakes)	1.0	1.0	1.0	-
8.	Fecal Coliform (FC) (most probable Numer per 100 mililiter, MPN/100 ml)	Desirable - 100, Permissible - 230	Desirable - 230, Permissible - 1000	Desirable - 1000, Permissible – 10, 000	Desirable - 1000, Permissible – 10, 000

IX. CPCB's Norms for discharge of effluent into different receiving environments are to be adopted as per follows:

S. No.	Parameter	Inland Surface Water	Public Sewers	Land for Irrigation	Marine/ Coastal areas
	2		3		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	Colour and odour	See 6 of Annexure-1		See 6 of Annexure- 1	See 6 of Annexure- 1
2	Suspended solids mg/l, max.	100	600	200	(a) For process waste water (b) For Cooling water effluent 10 percent above total suspended matter of influent.
3	Particle Size of suspended solids	Shall pass 850 micron IS Sieve	-	-	(a) Floatable solids, solids max, 3 mm (b) Settleable solids, max 856 microns
4	pH value	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0
5	Temperature	Shall not exceed 5 ^{0C} above the receiving water temperature			Shall not exceed 5 ^{0C} above the receiving water temperature
6	Oil and grease, mg/l max,	10	20	10	20
7	Total residual chlorine, mg/l max	1	-	-	1
8	Ammoniacal nitrogen (as N); mg/l, max, mg/l, max	50	50	-	50
9	Total kjeldahl nitrogen (as N); mg/l, max, mg/l, max	100	-	-	100
10	Free ammonia (as NH ₃), mg/l, max	5.0	-	-	5.0
11	Biochemical oxygen demand (3 days to 27 ^{0C}	30	350	100	100
12	Chemical oxygen demand, mg/l , max	250	-	-	250
13	Arsenic (as As)	0.2	0.2	0.2	.2
14	Mercury (As Hg), mg/l, max	0.01	0.01	-	0.01
15	Lead (As Pb), mg/l, max	0.1	1.0	-	2.0
16	Cadmium (As Cd), mg/l, max	2.0	1.0	-	2.0
17	Hexavalent Chromium (As Cr), mg/l, max	0.1	2.0	-	1.0
18	Total chromium (as Cr) mg/l, max	2.0	2.0	-	2.0
19	Copper (as Cu) mg/l, max	3.0	3.0	-	3.0

S. No.	Parameter	Inland Surface Water	Public Sewers	Land for Irrigation	Marine/ Coastal areas
	2	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
20	Zinc (as Zn) mg/l, max	5.0	15	-	15
21	Selenium (as Se)	0.05	0.05	-	0.05
22	Nickel (as Ni) mg/l, max	3.0	3.0	-	5.0
23	Cyanide (as CN) mg/l, max	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
24	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, max	2.0	15	-	15
25	Dissolved Phosphates (as P), mg/l, max	5.0	-	-	-
26	Sulphide (as S) mg/l, max	2.0	-	-	5.0
27	Phenolic compounds (as C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆) mg/l, max	1.0	5.0	-	5.0
28	Radioactive materials:	10 ⁻⁷	10 ⁻⁷	10 ⁻⁸	10 ⁻⁷
	(a) Alpha emitters micro curie mg/l max (b) Beta emitters micro curie mg/l	10 ⁻⁶	10 ⁻⁶	10 ⁻⁶	10 ⁻⁶
29	Bio- assay test	90% survival of fish after 96 hours in 100% effluent	90% survival of fish after 96 hours in 100% effluent	90% survival of fish after 96 hours in 100% effluent	90% survival of fish after 96 hours in 100% effluent
30	Manganese	2mg/l	2mg/l	-	2mg/l
31	Iron (as Fe)	3 mg/l	3 mg/l	-	3 mg/l
32	Vanadium (as V)	0.2mg/l	0.2mg/l	-	0.2mg/l
33	Nitrate Nitrogen	10 mg/l	-	-	20 mg/l

The above-mentioned guidelines are to be adopted or along with the amendments time to time.

8. Solid Waste Management

Solid waste can be further classified into:

1. Biodegradable (Wet) waste comprising of food, vegetable and non-vegetarian waste, this waste arises out of kitchen and prepared and left-over food.
2. Non-biodegradable (Dry) waste comprising of plastic bottles, papers, plastic wrappers, HDPE, LLDPE bags etc, this waste arises of packing materials, beverage containers etc.

According to SWM Rules 2016 and Swachh Bharat Mission guidelines the establishments/ generator has to segregate the waste, these guidelines also further state that Bulk Waste Generator have to treat their own waste.

Restaurants generate a tremendous amount of solid wastes including paper, cardboard, plastics, wood, food wastes, glass, metals, special wastes and hazardous wastes. Simple procedures such as assessing and monitoring the types and amounts of garbage thrown away each day can lead to significant savings for the restaurant, as well as the local bodies. The first step in reducing the amount of waste a restaurant produces is to conduct a waste audit. Every Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls should submit their waste audit to the Local Authority, these waste audit should consist daily details of the following;

Table 1: Solid Waste Audit Table

S.No.	Date	Wet Waste Produced	Dry Waste Produced	Total Waste Generated	Total wet waste feeded in to Composting unit	Total dry waste supplied to authorised recycler/ SWM Concessionaire/ ULB
1						
2						

**All the generator have to install weigh scale at their premised for the waste audit, these weigh scale should be authorised by the legal and metrological department.*

These waste audit will provide the physical attributes to waste production at these Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls, these above-mentioned establishments involved food and beverage services operation throw a whopping amount of recyclable garbage which could be part of the circular economy of waste. Various by products can be derived out of these wastes such as Bio-gas, compost, recyclable plastics in present day scenario most of this garbage is either dumped hazarously at Un-authorised location or find their place at the local designated dumpsite/landfill.

In present day scenario 75% of material in today's landfill is recyclable or compostable, while 50-70% of the weight of a foodservice operation's garbage consists of compostable food items. Food packaging makes up most of the remaining weight of the garbage's bins, but account for around 70% of the volume of foodservice trash. (Consulting, 2013), A foodservice operation without recycling, composting or any waste reduction program can reduce their disposal cost by at least half by implementing simple, structured recycling practices and thus reduce the load on the local designated dumpsite/landfill.

9. Treatment of Solid Waste

The solid waste treatment should be taken up effectively,

- I. A compact biogas plant for Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls where ever the land is available along with the guidance from CPCB/SPCB based on the waste generation, the generation of waste can be assessed using the waste audit.
- II. On Site-Composting unit for Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls is mandatory in case of shortage of space mechanical composting unit should be in place (for more then 12 Seats) or similar affordable scientific system in case of Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls having seating capacity 12 Seats or less.
- III. Source reduction, reduction of wastage of food and reduction in packaging items. Plastic based packaging systems should not be used at any cost.
- IV. Donation to food banks (in association of ULB and NGOs the extra food which has shelf life and for human consumption and is edible should be given as assistance to the people in need).
- V. Collection for delivery to farms (feed animals), this should be allowed in case of smaller establishment only with 12 seats of less.
- VI. Collection for solid waste Dry Waste for RDF and wet waste for Compost in case of active ISWM project in the vicinity, the collection will be done by the concessionaire along with the assistance from ULB, the user fee will be collected on the mutual agreement with Concessionaire and ULB.

10. Ground Water Management

The surface water shortage and shortage in supply of potable water in terms of Treated Tap Water or absence of such system has resulted in the exploitation of ground water. The Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls Industry is one of the industries which is always in lime light for extensively using the ground waste resources. These industries are water intensive industry, washing of plates regular washing and cleaning of floor using water is also degrading the ground water level. Most of the Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls also use ground water for maintaining the lawns and gardens, for this recycled water can be best option.

Haryana is on the verge of severe water crisis with ground waste depleting at a rapid rate and completely drying up in some areas leading to the alarming emergence of few dark zones according to the CGWB. Use of ground water is one of the major reason for depletion of ground water.

The Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls will have to maintain the daily details of the water usage and submit the monthly report to the Local Authority/ Urban Local Body in below mentioned table.

Table 2: Water Resource Management table

S.No.	Water Source: Treated Tap Water, Usage in KL (Kilo liter)	Water Source: Ground Water, Usage in KL (Kilo liter)	Water Source: Tanker Supply, Usage in KL (Kilo liter)	Ground water recharge facility available
1				
2				

The Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls will have to provide the water demand to the Local Authority, also Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls will have to declare the water source to the local authority. Demand and water usage should be monitored by the Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls using authorised meters by the concerned Authority.

- I. Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls will have to take the necessary approvals and permission from Ground Water Authority before sinking of well no activity can be started before necessary approvals and permission from Ground Water Authority.
- II. The restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls will have to install authorised water meter at the connection to monitor the extraction and have to report the same in above mentioned table.
- III. In case if Treated Tap Water pipe line is available the Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls cannot apply for sinking of well.
- IV. In case if the Treated Tap Water pipe line is commissioned at later stage the Restaurants/ Dhabas/ Motels/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls will have to ensure the closure and filling of well.

11. Environmental Violation Charges:-

In case of following violations/defaults, the owners of Restaurants, Dhabas, Motels, Hotel, Marriage Gardens & Banquet Halls shall be proceeded against as per the provisions of Act & Rules:-

- (a) Non registration of the Restaurants, Dhabas, Motels, Hotel, Marriage Gardens & Banquet Halls with concerned Municipality/regulating Authority.
- (b) Disposing off the Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Biomedical Waste & E- Waste by throwing it in the open spaces/on roadsides or in the storm water drains/sewer lines etc.
- (c) Disposing off the untreated waste water outside their premises.
- (d) Illegal drawl of Ground Water.

In case of these above torts, besides the provisions of penalty provided under the Act, the regulating authority has powers to issue direction in writing to any person, officer or any other authority and such person, officer or authority shall be bound to comply with such direction which includes the power to direct –

- (a) the closure, prohibition of regulation of any unit, operation or process; or
- (b) stoppage or regulation of the supply of electricity or water or any other services.

The violator shall also be liable for additional penalty in the shape of environmental compensation @ Rs. 10,000/- (Rupees Ten Thousands only) per default *{As per NGT order in OA No. 199 of 2014 in the matter of Mrs. Almitra H. Patel Versus Union of India.}*

The regulating authority has also powers to take action under the provisions of Environment Protection Act- 1986 against the owners of Restaurants, Dhabas, Motels, Hotel, Marriage Gardens & Banquet Halls, if contravention continued more than 3 times , which are as under :-

Penalty for contravention of the provisions of the Act and the rules, orders and directions

1. Whoever fails to comply with or contravenes any of the provisions of this Act, or the rules made or orders or directions issued thereunder, shall, in respect of each such failure or contravention, be punishable with **imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both**, and in case the failure or contravention continues, **with additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day during which such failure or contravention continues** after the conviction for the first such failure or contravention.
2. If the failure or contravention referred to in sub-section (1) continues beyond a period of one year after the date of conviction, the offender shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may **extend to seven years**.

2. Annexure – I

Plastic Ban Notification issued by Urban Local bodies Department, Haryana. The plastic ban is important as gets littered very easily it also gets spilled to wind and contaminate natural environment, it is very difficult to dispose the plastic in environment friendly way so the consumption of plastic should be banned and only materials that are recyclables should use, keeping this in mind the government of Haryana has the below mentioned notification

HARYANA GOVT. GAZ. (EXTRA.), AUG. 20, 2013 (SRVN. 29, 1935 SAKA)

3695

HARYANA GOVERNMENT URBAN LOCAL BODIES DEPARTMENT

Notification

The 20th August, 2013

No 2/8/2013-R II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3-A of the Haryana Non-Bio Degradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1998 (Act No. 8 of 1998), the Governor of Haryana hereby imposes the following prohibitions on the manufacture, sale, distribution, stocking, transportation and use of virgin and recycled plastic carry bags and recycled plastic containers with immediate effects, namely :—

- (a) No person shall manufacture, stock, distribute, sell or use carry bags and articles such as plates, cups, tumblers, spoons, forks and straws made of virgin or recycled plastic in the State.
- (b) No person shall use containers made of recycled plastic for storing, carrying, dispensing or packaging of foodstuffs.
- (c) Conditions of manufacture of containers made of plastic:— Subject to the provisions of clause (a) above, any person may manufacture containers made of plastic, if the following conditions are satisfied, namely:—
 - (i) Containers made of virgin plastic shall be in natural shade or white.
 - (ii) Containers made of recycled plastic and used for purposes other than storing and packaging foodstuffs, shall be manufactured using pigments and colorants as per IS:9833: 1981 titled "List of pigments and colorants".
- (d) Recycling - Recycling of plastic except carry bags shall be undertaken strictly in accordance with the Bureau of Indian Standards specifications; IS: 14534: 1998 titled "The Guidelines for Recycling of Plastic" is as amended from time to time.
- (e) Marking/Codification - Manufacturers of recycled plastic containers shall code/mark containers as per IS: 14534: 1998 titled "The Guidelines for Recycling of Plastic" and the end product made out of recycled plastic shall be marked as "Recycled".

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Haryana Non-Bio Degradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1998 (Act No. 8 of 1998), the Governor of Haryana is hereby authorizes the following Officers within their respective jurisdiction to compound any offence punishable under the Act, on the payment of the sum given in a schedule attached:—

1. All District Magistrates in Haryana.
2. All Additional Deputy Commissioners in Haryana.
3. All District Development Panchayat Officers.
4. All Sub Divisional Magistrates.
5. All City Magistrates.
6. All Commissioners, Municipal Corporations.
7. Executive Officer of Municipal Council.
8. All Secretaries, Municipal Committees.
9. All Assistant Commissioners, Municipal Corporations.

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16. All Block Development and Panchayat Officers.
17. All Tehsildars.
18. All Naib Tehsildars.
19. All Regional Officers, Haryana State Pollution Control Board.
20. All Assistant Environmental Engineers, Haryana State Pollution Control Board.
21. All Scientist "B", Haryana State Pollution Control Board.
22. All Junior Environmental Engineers, Haryana State Pollution Control Board.
23. All Secretaries, Marketing Committees.

All the Officers mentioned above at Serial number 2 to 23 shall submit a monthly return to the concerned District Magistrate on the performa enclosed in Annexure A.

All the District Magistrates shall send a consolidated monthly return to the State Government on the performa enclosed in Annexure B.

Schedule

Serial Number	Quantity of prohibited variety of curries-bags	Amount in Rupees
1	2	3
1	Upto 100 gms	500
2	101-500 gms	1500
3	501 gms- 1 kg	3000
4	Above 1 kg to 5 kg	10000
5	Above 5 kg to 10 kg	20000
6	More than 10 kg	25000

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Annexure B

Monthly Return of the offences compounded under Haryana Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1998 in District _____, Haryana.

To

The Principal Secretary to
Government Haryana,
Urban Local Bodies Department,
Chandigarh.

Return for the month of _____ District _____

Serial Number	Name and Designation of the Compounding Authority	Number of cases Challaned	Number of cases Forwarded to the court with date	Number of Compounded cases	Composition fee realised	Treasury Voucher Number and date	Remarks (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Name

Place
Date :

Signature of the District Magistrate
with seal

P. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
Principal Secretary to Government
Haryana, Urban Local Bodies Department.

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Annexure A

Monthly Return of the offences compounded under Haryana Non-Biodegradable Garbage Control Act, 1998.

To

The District Magistrate.

District _____

Return for the month of _____

Name and designation of

The Compounding Authority _____

Serial Number	Challan issued to (Party name)	Offences Committed	Composition fee realised	Treasury Voucher and Date, vide which Deposited	Remarks if any
1	2	3	4	5	6

Place :
Date :Name
Signature of the Compounding
Authority with seal